Fierce Sympathy of the Muscovites with Their Fellow Slavs.

WILL IT FORCE A WAR?

The Exodus of Russian Officers to Servia.

Bestin, August 23, 1876. It cannot be denied that the great majority of the Russian people are clamorous for war against Turkey. The intense desire to support their Slavonic brethren fighting against infide: Moslems assumes constantly greater dimensions. The Czur, strongly disposed to peace, is almost entirely isolated in his principles, ven his family and court being decidedly in favor of the warlike movement. Although in a despotic counapprehensions must be entertained that a unanimous wish of the people for war will not be without effect on the Czar. Even now signs are visible of the Emperor Alexander wavering in his previous decision. When, some days ago, he introduced his cidest grandson, the son of the Czarowitz, a future successor to the throne, to the ranks of the renowned Paslowski Suards, he commanded after the parade the officers to his tent. At the side of his sen, a scarcely ten-year-old grandchild, wearing for the first time the regimentals of an ensign, the Emperor said he was delighted he had been able to spare so many years the dear blood of his brave In a saddened tone he continued that perhaps the time would soon come when he must again rely on their tried bravery, thoroughly convinced the regiment would, as formerly, acquit itself gallantly of its duties. This speech of the Czar's was responded to with loud hurrans, and universally interpreted by AN APPROACHING DECLARATION OF WAR

against Turkey. The Russian government no longer attempts to check the growing agitations of the Slavophiles; the very passive attitude of the St. Petersburg Cabinet justifies the suspicion that it observes with pleasure the warlike tendency prevailing, if it be not even a secret coadjutor of the agitators, in order to my at some fitting moment the will of the people was so strong and unanimous they were finally compelled to comply with their wishes.

All complaints of the Ottoman government concerning the hostile language of the press and meetings publicly held in favor of the Slavs are unnoticed or recove a sarcastic answer to the effect that according to the new laws, the press enjoys unlimited freedom, and that the meetings were not for furtherance of the war but for support of the suffering and wounded, The latter assertion is a mere pretence, for it is a well known fact that the money collected not only goes in aid of the wounded but rather directly into the Servian war treasury. The material advantage accruing to Servia from Russia is not inconsiderable, and the amount derived from subscriptions may already be counted by millions. In all possible places, in the houses, on the streets, at all railway and steamboat stations, in resorts of public amusements, collection boxes have been put up. Lists, headed by high officials and officers, go from house to house, and woo to the poor man who does not subscribe in proportion to his circumstances. Whoever is anxious of obtaining a government contract, promotion or any other offibenefit, does well not to let these petitions pass unheeded. It even happens that some government officers pay one, two or three per cent of their salaries. Many committees proceed with great astuteness to extort large sums, masmuch as they insert in the public papers the name of an individual having sent in a large donation, when such is not all the case. Letters of thanksg ving and gratitude are then poured in on him from all sides, and in order not to have the annoyance of contradicting these statements the sum mentioned is speedily paid. Only very few have sufficient courage not to yield to such pressure. Even the former president of the Imperial Bank, Baron Stieglite, chief of the celebrated banking house of Stieglite & Son, was in this manner induced to subscribe 500,000 rubles. He at first refused to respond; but on the Empress driving to his house to express her esteem for accordance of such a large sum as mentioned by the strange manner of procuring these contributions must sot, however, lead us to lorget the real maguanimity of the people in their charities, plainly proving with what enthusiasm the Russian clings to the develop ment of the grand Slavonic idea-viz.,

ERECTION OF ONE SLAVONIC EMPIRE. in 1812 against Napoleon. Down to the lowest classes of the people only one desire preponderates-that is, an expulsion of the Turks from Europe and a restoration stepulsion of the Turks from Europe and a restoration of their oppressed Slavonic brethren to independence and freedom. The churches are daily filled with worshippers praying for victory of the Servians and Montenegrins. Often the room is so hinded that the congregations withdraw to the open air to entreat God and the saints to shower down punishment on the Mesien. The Slavonic committees are not idle in during this religious innaticism into furtherauce of their purely pointed plans. General Tchernayeff addressed himself lately directly to this religious sentiment, inviting his countrymen to support their co-religionists by intherance of worship on the battle-field. In a telegram to Mr. Aksakow, president of the Slav Committee in Moscow, he begs for a band of Miests and Christians and vessels used at innas, so that divine worship may be held and the solders be secompanied to the battle with the blessing of the poops. The ambulance and sanitary supplies remised by for allevation of the wounded make a very imposing impression. A fortinght hast Sunday a more than ore mary train was started, the staff of which was previously received by the Empress, and consisted of the head physician, Mr. Korshenewsky, eighteen doors, eight assistants, one apothecary, one mais nurse and twenty-live Sisters of Mercy of the Moscow Order "Uson Moja Pesschali" (allevate my pains), conducted by the Abbess, Princess Natalie, schachowsko, as iccretary, and Privy Councillor Fokarew, of the Home Ministry, accompanied the party, to whom means for leftraymout of all exponses for a space of six booking were placed at his disposition. Before departise divine service was held in the Trinity chapel by the leading metropolitan deery, in presence of a very arge congregation. The sermon of the priest, who look for his text, "Be of good encer, for I am with you' Mathew xiv., 21–34), moved all persons to tears. At the commencement of the service Adjutum General Baumgarten had tellivered over, at he instance of the Empress, a picture of the Saviour, i of their oppressed Slavonic brethren to independence and freedom. The churches are daily filled with wor-

impassor international and a second in appunished, we nust suppose the Russian government are resolved on war. A further cause in support of this is the still unstablished appropriately in the second of Russian opposement that

Whereas after the defeat at Kujacewacza mediation was advocated, the next decision on the battle field, which it is noped will be in layor of Servia, is now to be awaited. The Russian Emperor, who a fortnight ago ariently petitioned his alines, the sovereigns of Germany and Austro-Hungary, to coaleace with him in terminating the massacre on the Lower Danube, will no longer near of mediation, but fosters confident hopes of a happy reverse for Servian arms, which may result in the attainment of advantageous terms of peace for Frince Milan. The conditions published by the Journal des Debats, under which the Porte is willing to grant peace and amnesty, are signified by the Russian government to be unworthy of serious discussion. If Servia is subjected Russia demands the restoration of the status que onto belium, and if she is victorious a considerable territorial extension is advocated. Prince Milan, toward whom at the commencement the St. Petersburg court were not much mencement the St. Petersburg court were not mue attracted, is now person i gratissims. As a proof of it especial homage paid him, the Czar intends being go-tather to his newly-born child, and Adurant Gener to his newly-born child, and Adjutant Gen umarakow is to represent the monarch at

count Sumarakow is to represent the monarch at the ceremony. The leading advocate of the Siavonic agitation in St. Petersburg is the Grand Duke Czarowitz, who does not attempt to disguise his bitter batred against the Turks, and the weak old dortschakoff is a mere pupper in his hands. To inform his imperial lattier of the rottenness of Turkish affairs he sent for Ignatieff to come to St. Petersburg, and the latter most deededly raised his voice for war. The connection of the Grand Duke with the press is chiefly entertained by Arsakow, the editor of the Moscow Gazette, who now, in old age, sees his early dreams of A Powkerptl SLAVONIC EMPIRE nearly fulfilled, and Catacazy, the former Russian Minister in Washington, who, owing to his rude behavior to President Grant and the members of the Cabinet, had to be recalled. Why Katakaczi has absided his time, and now embraces the opportunity of gaining the Grand Duke's favor by immoderate Slavophilism, and thus laying the stepping stone to future greatness. Katakaczi is uncommonly busy, and many sonsational articles, especially in the Brussels Mord, remarkable for its hostility against England, emanate from his pen. Slavophile papers, urging war at any price, now also attack Germany and Austro-Hungary for opposing armed assistance to Servia and Monicoegro in their struggle against Turkish oppression. The Golos, Russki Mir and Moscow Gazette reproach the Prussians, woom Russia assisted in gaining the supremacy in Germany, and acclare the new Empire unworthy of the high position assumed in European polities. The vehement attacks of the Russian press against the Berlin Cabinet plainly prove the annity between the Iwo neighboring empires is not nearly so firm as formerly. The Oriental question is apparently the situmbing block on which the imperial alliance will fall. Austria and Germany cannot join in the endeavors of Russia to bring about the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, as by this the preponderance of the Ottoman Empire, as by this the preponderance of the Ottoman Emp

REBUILDING CASTLE GARDEN.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM TO PER-FORM THE WORK ?-A SUBJECT OF INQUIRY FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING

It seems that the Commissioners of Emigration before any definite conclusion has been reached by the proper city authorities as to their being permitted to ontinue at the Battery, have commenced to rebuild that portion of Castle Garden burned down a few nonths since. It is understood that contracts have been awarded for this purpose, and we may, therefore, expect in a short time the appearance of an unsightly structure, composed of materials liable at any moment to be again destroyed by fire. It may be a matter that requires explanation as to how means have been found to carry out the design in question, for it is not likely that any parties would be willing to perform work for an utterly bankrupt corporation. When the United States Supreme Court decided that the collection of head tax on emigrants by individual States was unconstitutional the expenses of the Board were largely in excess of its income. In fact it was getting every day deeper into debt, and its only hope of relief was in the passage of a bill to increase the commutation from \$1 50 to \$2 50 for each alien passenger arriving at this port. The enactment of that measure of course became useless, and without that measure of course became useless, and without financial aid from some quarter the Commissioners would be obliged to suspend operations. They succeeded, however, in obtaining an appropriation of 200,000 from the Legislature, to be paid in twelve monthly instalments, but it was provided that in the event of the United States assuming control of emigration affairs before the year expired these payments were to cease. It may be stated that the sum mentioned is insdequate to support the Refuge and other institutions on Ward's Island and the landing depot, and certainly leaves no margin for expenditures for rebuilding at Castie Garden. The only money at the disposal of the Commissioners of Emigration is that coming out of the State treasury, which has been collected by taxation on the people of the State at large. Moreover, the law requires that it shall not be used for any other purpose whatever than to meet the actual requirements of the "current" business of the Board. Putting up new edifices on the Battery cannot be considered "current" expenses, and even if such were the case justice to the suck, tassing and indigent emigratic entitled to care and minimenance by law would require a different course.

There is only one source from which means could be obtained that might be employed for building purposes. The burned premises were insured, but as the property destroyed was owned by the city and not by the Commissioners, the amounts paid on the policies, though coming into the hands of the latter, cannot be refinancial aid from some quarter the Commissioners

destroyed was owned by the city and not by the Com-missioners, the amounts paid on the policies, though coming into the hands of the latter, cannot be re-garded as properly belonging to them. If it was con-sidered necessary to restore the old structures the matter was one for the Shaking Fund Commissioners to determine and not for tenants largely in arrears for rent, and who have not the barest prospect of ever ceremine and not for ienants largely in arrears for rent, and who have not the barest prospect of ever being able to pay either what is now due or rents that may accrue in the future. In this view of the affair the course of the Commissioners of Emigration presents a strange aspect. The public interests further require the removal of the landing depot from Castle Garden. One of the brightest, most attractive and neaitnlest pirks in the city is rendered almost valueless for the purposes it was intended by being made the resort of runners and unscrupulous characters of all kinds, white at the same time many other eligible places can be readily found for the safe disembarkation of passengers faling under the care of the State authorities. The resolutions offered by Recorder Hackett at a late meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, urging action in the premises on behalf of the public, and the increment in the Board of Aidermen requiring Mr. Relly another member, to co-operate with him, it is to be hoped, will have the effect of putting a stop to the proposed work on the Battery and lead to an inquiry as to the disposition of any moneys received from insurance companies on account of the late fire. It would appear clear that compensation is due the owners of buildings for damage to or destruction of them, and not tenants, under such circumstances. Among the heaviest mabilities of the Commissioners of Emigration is the amount due the several counties of the Sinte for the support of sick and indigent aliens. They were bound by statute to pay out of the commutation fund these debts as they became due, but this duty was neglected even when their affairs were in a prospersor condition. A member of the Board has been sent to the Conference of Charities, now in session at Saratioga, with the object, no doubt, of demonstrating that the existence of the infairs were in a prospersor condition. A member of the Board has been sent to the Conference of Charities, now in session at Saratioga, with the object, no doubt, of dem

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-There has recently been considerable discussion as to the most suitable place for landing steerage passengers arriving in steamers from Europe. On the one and, it is maintained that Castle Garden is very desir able, being central and convenient in every way; on the other, that it is objectionable and an eyesore to the seautiful grounds of the Battery, and that passengers should be landed at Bedloe's Island or Fort Lafavette. should be landed at Bedloc's Island or Fort Lafayette. Those who have discussed this question have apparently overlooked one important element in it—viz, the intereats or wishes of the passengers themselves. They make the very great mistake of supposing that the majority of steerage passengers are emigrants—f.e., laboring people who have come to seek a new home, know nothing about the country, and fiable to be roubed by rouners, &c., as formerly. A visit to any of the piers of the Liverpool steamers immediately after an arrival would show that the great majority of the steerage passengers are not congrants, but intelligent men, requiring no more care or supervision than those in the saloon, and they can not understand why any difference should be made in their treatment, and that they should be sent like a flock of sheep from the pier to Castle Garden while the saloon passengers are allowed to go about their business immediately after landing. They argue that such treatment is entirely at variance with American principles, and they contrast it with that which they receive in aristocratic Eugland, where no distinctions are made. It must be contessed that there is considerable truth in this view of their position, and that while it may be very advantageous to German and exandinavian emigrants, who come to the United States for the first time and are ignorant in the language, to labat at some special place and under Droper Supervision, it is unjust to infringe on the liberty of those who do not require it. The number of passengers returning to Europe and if they got along in Liverpoon, timulary or Bremen without a tastle Garden, Commissioners of Emigration or head tax, what secessity for those obstructions to commerce are now much superior to the old packet ship days, and, consequently, a better class of passengers go un the steerage. If we persist in treating them in a manner wounding to their sell-respect they will probably avoid New York and go by Boston or Philadelphia, where Those who have discussed this question have apparare now much superior to the old packet ship days, and, consequently, a better class of passengers go in the steerage. It we persist in treating them in a monner wounding to their self-respect they will probably avoid New York and go by Boston or Philadelphia, where common sense prevails and those ir authority keep pace with the times. THE BLACK VOMIT.

A MAN TAKEN FROM GREENWICH STREET TO QUARANTINE TO DIE-TWO CASES ON THE

STEAMSHIP SAN JACINTO. The terrible spread of vellow fever in the city of Savannah, Ga., has caused great alarm to be felt in the majority of the seaboard States and cities of the Atlantic having shipping communication with that city. The inhabitants of Savannah have been fleeing from it as fast as possible, the majority leaving it by railroad. One of the fugitives, a Mr. C. M. Symons, came to the Pacific Hotel, at 172 Greenwich street, in this city, on Monday morning, and on Friday night died at the Quarantine Hospital, at Dix Island, of black vomit. His death occurred a few minutes after he had been taken off the Quarantine steamboat Governor

Last evening a HERALD reporter called at the Pacific Hotel, and from Mr. Patten, the proprietor, gained the

"Mr. C. M. Symons, of Savannah, whose death from yellow fever you have just informed me of, is an old friend of mine and a visitor at my hotel for many years past. He came here by railroad last Monday, and appeared nervous and excitable. I asked him 'How are natters at Savannah?' and he replied, 'There are not 1,000 white men left in the place. Every one is train and others by boat, but few by the latter." I remarked laughingly to him, 'You would have come right,' replied the poor fellow, smiling a little. During the day he walked about the hotel, looking feverish and sick. The next morning he told me he had terrible chals, and I advised him to go and take a hot bath and I would send up some mustard to put in it. This I did, and likewise sent him some lemonade. He This I did, and likewise sent him some lemonade. He took the bath, and, leeing debilitated after it, remained in his room all day. On Tuesday he took some caster oil, but the chils did not leave him. I then sent for Dr. Farrington, of the Astor House, who immediately came, and he talked with the patient some time. Dr. Farrington then called in another doctor to hold a consultation, and when they came out of the room, after being there about twenty minutes, I spoke to Dr. Farrington's friend and said, 'Well, how is the patient?' He replied, 'Oh, it's nothing serious, and it he had not come from Savannah, where yellow lever is raging, I would not have stopped three minutes.' Meanwhile our house-keeper and the chambernaid of the floor where Symon's room, No, 5s, was, were unremitting in their attentious to him, preparing itse and loass for him, rice and milk and other light articles of food of that kind that he asked for. He ate hardly anything, but drank cold ten to assuage his lever. Meanwhile he was taking powders every two hours, given him by Dr. Farrington. The housekeeper was becoming exhausted with her watching upon Symons. She knew, I may here mention, his wife, who stopped here with her child last August, leaving this port for Liverpool on the White Star steamer on Saturday, the 12th of August. Well, to lesson the nousekeeper's task, I resolved to get a man to pass Thursday night with him. Previously I had asked Dr. Farrington to change the consulting physician, which he pignish the morning. The doctors came at an early hour, but Symons was no better, and Dr. Farrington determined, took the bath, and, feeling debilitated after it, remained the consulting physician, which he promised to do. The watchman leit him at lour o'clock in the morning. The doctors came at an early hour, but Symons was no better, and Dr. Farrington determined, being now of the opinion that the case was yellow fever, to communicate with the Quarantine authorities, and after consultation with them it was resolved to remove the patient to the Quarantine Hospital in the Lower Bay. I went up to see Symons repeatedly, and I said, 'Don't be frightened, old fellow; you must not be alarmed. When do you expect your wife back?' He said, 'Next October.' He tossed over am over in his bed, and appeared to be suffering terribly. Some one remarked, but not in his hearing, that 'the fourth day had passed,' and the Quarantine Doctor said, 'that implies no guarance of recovery.' A stretcher was obtained and we took him down. As he was going away to the Quarantine steamboat from the hose he remarked, 'Can I communicate with you, Fatten, from the hospital?' I replied, 'Certainly; but' you must brace up your courage, you'll soon have your good wife back.' He then, in a feeble manner, waved me goodby with his hand. One of the Quarantine mon gave me a great shock by saying. 'I don't think he'h do more than hive till we reach the Island.' The Quarantine officials took away the bedding and baggage. Symons had three children on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, placed there to be out of danger. The address of his wife in England is eare of Mr. D. Symons, Brockhaw, Northampton. I am going to write to his poor Aidow and tell her that I did all I could for her busband. I have beened sulphur in the room he occupied and revarnished the bed and chairs. The room is now locked up.''

locked up."

Two more cases on the san Jacinto.

The steamship San Jacinto, of the Savannah Two MORE CASES ON THE SAN JACINTO.
The steamship San Jacinto, of the Savannah line of steamers, was detained from Wednesday till Friday at Lower Quarantine on account of coming from that infected port. The timely precaution of Dr. Vanderpoel was not without reason, for on the latter day two well-defined cases of yellow fever developed themselves. They were forthwith removed to Dix's Island, the Quarantine Rospital, higher up the bay. They now remain in a very critical condition.

THE EPIDEMIC IN SAVANNAH.

During the past month in the city of Savaunah, Go. with which New York has connection by rail and of yellow fever, one-fourth of which have proved fatal The reports show that the ravages of the disease are on the increase. It the contagion reaches this city is will do so by some route of travel. Whatever may I not possess any means whatever of preventing its arrival by land. It behooves the authorities not to lose single day in throwing an impregnable sanitary cordon around the infected localities. In the present in stance it is a thousand times true that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

There have already been several cases of vellow fever at the Quarantine Hospital. Three of the victims were employed on steamships coming from ports infected with the disease. The first case was that of Daniel Drew waiter on the Wilmington; the second that of William Thachers, purser of the steamer Columbus, and the third that of a fireman on the City of New York. It is

sioner of Quarantine are not in accord with each other, and hence there is a lack of complete system in the port regulations.

The distance of Staten Island from the Quarantine Hospital is about three miles, and the inhabitants of the place naturally feel alarmed. The assurances of the authorities that there is no danger do not fully satisfy them. There are many ways, they say, in which the dreaded disease may be communicated to the shore, despite the strictest surveillance over the ship. Three miles is a short distance for conveying this contagion, as other diseases less mailgoant have been carried many miles on the wind. There is refuse matter that must be thrown from the ship for her own sanitary protection, and the disease may be sont out in that. The decirate may short distance for conveying the worthing, or it may be spread through the same means by the health officers on guard, who are relieved two or three times each day. Vessels, too, often pass and repass within a few rods of the hospital.

The reputation of Fopt Hamilton, which is about four miles distant from the hospital, appears likely to suffer as a sanitarium in no slight degree. Many of the more nervous of its visitors have already made arrangements for a speedy retreat, preferring the swellience. It is not without reason that the regular inhabitants of the vidage have a dread of the terrible scourge with which they are threatened. They cannot easily forget the ravagos of its last visit, twenty years ago, when, owing to the defective nature of the sanitary arrangements, some sixteen or seventeen achomers from Southern ports, laden with pertinence, were allowed to cast anchor in the bay, and the disease, communicating with the short, raged unresisted for a period of two months, during which time it numbered its victums in and acount Fort Hamilton as many as twenty in the course of a single day.

DEATH BATE IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9, 1876. The total interments to-day was twelve, of which ten were of yellow fever. Of this number seven were children of nine years of age and under.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS ON LONG ISLAND.

The mission which was opened on Sunday at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, Huntington, Long Island, by Rev. Fathers Rathky and Smoulders, of the Order of Redemptorist Fathers, closed last evening. The mission was highly successful, the good people of Rev. J. J. Crowley's parish, on the north side of the Rev. J. J. Crowley's parish, on the north side of the island, assembled in large numbers each morning and evening during the wee?, and every member of the congregation approached the sacraments of ponance and the eacharist. This morning a mission will be opened by the same distinguished missionaries at tended monthly by Father Growley, from Huntington.

FOUND BROWNED.

Yesterday afternoon the lody of a drowned man was ound floating in the river, near the foot of King street, South Brooklyn, by Captain Bond, of the tugboat Active. The body was subsequently identified by a boy named James Bell as that of his tather, William Bell, egel forty years, who has been missing from his home in Partition street since Thesday last. Deceased was a laborer. The drowning was accidental. Coroner Smiths was notified in loid an inquest over the remains.

RAILROAD TICKET AGENTS.

SECOND DAY OF THE CONVENTION -- A FURTHER REDUCTION IN CENTENNIAL PASSENGER RATES-TABLE OF PARKS FROM DISTANT POINTS, &C.

The ticket agents attending the semi-annual Convention met again at nine o'clock yesterday morning at the St Nicholas Hotel. The question of Centennial rates was again the subject of warm discussion, and there seemed to be great diversity of opinion in regard to the proper fares to be charged from distant points to New York and Philadelphia. It was claimed on the part of some of the delegates that the main or trunk lines had already as much passenger travel as they could well accommodate, but that the distant roads and branches West and South needed liberal rates in order that inhabitants from the far sections of the country could avail themselves of the advantages of a visit to the Centennial. There had already been a reduction of twenty five per cont on round trip tickets from the regular prices. The resolution introduced on Friday that half fares should prevail was lost, so that there was danger of a dissolution of the Convena compromise was effected in the following manner:-Mr. St. John, of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, offered a resolution, which was carried, "That the Convention adopt as Centennial rates, on and after September 15, the doubling the amount of special rates one way between Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis eastward; that the lines west of Chicago and St. Louis make a reduction of thirty-five per cent from regular rates as established at the Convention of last May at Louisville, to be added to Centennial rates at common points to New York and Philadelphia, and south of Ohio to make a reduction of twenty-five per cent on Centennial tickets."

This in effect makes a further reduction of about ten per cent lower than previous fares, and seemed to be an acceptable compromise to the agents of all the roads. The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the question of general passenger

	Old rate.	New.
ą	Atchison, Kan., to New York \$38 00	•_
45	Atchison, Kan., to Philaderphia 30 00	
M	Atchison, Kan., to Milwaukee 19 80	19 70
a	Atchison, Kan., to St. Paul 20 10	19 70
a	Carro, Ill., to New York 30 50	28 00
11	Cairo, Ili., to Philadelphia 28 50	26 00
	Cairo, III., to Philadelphia	
M	Catro, Ill., to Battimore	
	Cairo, Ill., to Washington, D. C 25 75	24 25
W	Cairo, Ill., to Harrisbarg 25 50	24 00
81	Catro, Ill., to Pittsburg 20 00	19 85
9	Cairo, Ill., to Wheeling	17 45
8	Cairo, Ili., to Albany 28 80	26 30
	Caro III. to Buffaio	22 00
	Cairo, In., to Toledo 16 90	16 15
蔆	Cairo, Ill., to St. Paul 25 15	24 10
9	From Cameron, Mo., to general points	there is a
8	siight advance.	
a	Cincinnati, Ohio, to New York\$20 00	-
	Cincinnati, Onto, to Philadelphia 18 00	-
20	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Baltimore 15 25	-
	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Washington 15 25	-
	Cincinnati, Onto, to Harrisburg 15 00	_
а	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Pittsburg 10 10	_
9	Cincinnati, Onio, to Albany 18 30	
• ()	Cincinnati, Onto, to Buffalo 12 25	-
и	Corinth, Miss., to New York 33 00	-
	Corinth, Miss., to Philadelphia 31 00	_
	Corinth, Miss., to Baltimore 29 00	
ĸ.	Corinth, Miss., to Washington 28 00	_
9	Corinth, Miss., to Pittsburg 28 60	27 85
	Corinth, Miss., to Wheeling 26 29	25 45
	Corinth, Miss., to Cleveland 25 75	25 00
	Corinth, Miss., to Toledo 24 90	24 15
	Corinth, Miss., to Detroit 26 75	26 00
d	Corinth, Miss., to Chicago 20 00	
쎞	Corinth, Miss., to Milwaukee 23 00	_
a	Corinth, Miss., to St. Paul 33 15	32 10
3	Corinth, Miss., to Peoria 18 40	18 45
	Dallas, Texas, to New York 54 00	_
6	Dailas, Texas, to Philadelphia 52 00	967
8	Dallas, Texas, to Baltimore 50 25	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
	Dalias, Texas, to Harrisburg 49 75	
S)	Dalias, Texas, to Pittsburg 4d 60	45 25
	Darlas, Texas, to Wheeling 44 20	43 45

 Dalias, Texas, to Wagara Falis.
 48 50

 Dalias, Texas, to Nagara Falis.
 48 50

 Dalias, Texas, to Dunkirk.
 47 60

 Dalias, Texas, to Cievelaud.
 43 50

 Dalias, Texas, to Toledo.
 40 50

 Dalias, Texas, to Detroit.
 42 35

 Dalias, Texas, to St. Paul.
 42 90

 *Na charge.
 48 50
 There is a slight general decline in rates from Burlington, Iowa, to Cairo, Milan, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Savan-nah, as well as from Cedar Rapids to the same places. The rates are fixed as follows from Charleston:—

Charteston to Mobile 29 25
Charleston to Memphis 30 16
Charleston to Cairo
Charleston to Omaha 51 25
Tharteston to St. Joseph
Charleston to Kansas City 46 25
harleston to St. Louis
Charleston to Louisville 31 35
Marieston to Cincinnati
A small decline in rates was agreed upon also from
Calveston, Texas, to Pittsburg and Wheeling; other,
wise the rates remain the same; also from Grand
lunction, Tenn., to Pittsburg, Wheeling, Buffelo.
Singara Falls, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and
st, Paul. From Grenada, Miss., the rate to l'ittsburg
was fixed at \$32 65, and a slight decrease made in fares
from Grenada to Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit.
From Jackson, Tenn., a small reduction was also
nade to the above points, but the following rates re-
nam from Louisville, Ky, :
Louisville, Ky., to New York\$24 00
Louisville, Ky., to Philadelphia 22 00
ouizville, Ky., to Baltimore
putsvide, Ky., to Harrisburg
omsville, Ky., to Pittsburg
ausville, Ky., to Wheeling
consente Ke to Albane
22 30
Coursville, Ky., to Albany 22 30 Coursville, Ky., to Buffalo 16 25
Jouisville, Ky., to Cleveland
ouisville, Ky, to Buralo. 16 25 ouisville, Ky, to Cleveland. 11 25 ouisville, Ky, to Detroit. 12 25
coulsville, Ky., to Buffalo

By a close examination of these tables it will readily be seen that the reduction of thirty-five per cent con-ceded to the Centennial travellers from the rumously low rates aircady adopted by the Convention must seriously affect the revenues of the Western, North-western and Southwestern roads. The association adjourned last evening about ten o'clock, to meet again to-morrow morning at nine to continue their labors.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1876. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Being an old reader of your worthy journal, allow n

to ask the privilege of requesting your influence in trying to abate the "sprinkling with water" of our great thoroughiare-Broadway. The street is continu ally kept in such a muday condition that it is a standing danger to both man and horse. It is almost impossible for a person to drive his horse over the street without the said horse falling and thereby eopardizing the life of the driver. I am in business on the street in question, and am continually a witness to distress caused to poor fallen norses; in fact the street is as suppery sometimes as an ice pond. I noticed the fall of a horse ridden by a soldier atached to the United States artillery battery on their way down Broadway from the ceremonies attending the Latayette statue. The soldier must have been badly injured, as the horse partly lell on him. been badly injured, as the horse partly iell on him. Stage horses are continually injured from the same cause. Let the authorities aweep the street regularly and properly, also make it a penalty for store porters to put their refuse of atores into the street, compelling them to put the same in ash hoxes. By so doing there would not be any dust to aliay by sprinking with water. The present system is a disgrace to our local government. I have a large acquaintance with merchants from the West and South, who come here to buy their merchantise. They all tell me that this watering process of our grand Broadway is a disgrace to our city. Then, again, the ladies are all opposed to the matter. Just think of one wading through the mid, which cannot be avoided while crossing the street. Hoping, sir, that you will call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter, I remain yours truly.

My children have had the whooping cough and are now recovering. We reside near Forty-second street and Park avenue. At night the petroleum refiners, bone boilers and "poudrette" men who infest the East River let foose the most revolting stenches, and as we all sleep with open windows, we awaken almost watering process of our grand Broadway is a disgrace to our city. Then, again, the ladies are all opposed to the men who poison the air and all but this some of the men who poison the air and all but this some of the men who poison the air and all but this some of the men who poison the air and all but this some of the men who poison the air and all but this some of the men who poison the air and all but this some of the men who poison the air and all but the street. Hopping, sir, that you will call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter, I remain yours truly.

M. J. FOGERIY. 455 Broadway.

VENEZUELAN INJUSTICE.

TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS ILLEGALLY DETAINED BY THE VENEZUELAN EXECUTIVE-WHAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DID ABOUT IT. Some facts have heretolore been published in the HERALD concerning the barsh treatment received by Dr. Torry, a citizen of the United States, at the hands of the Venezuelan government. In an issue of June 9 the name of Dr. Torry was erroneously connected with the case of the schooner Midas, which was ac cused by the Executive of Venezuela of being engaged in smuggling. The fact is that Dr. Torry did not arrive in Venezuela until eighteen months after that affair, and the injustices which he complains were done for at entirely different motive. He claims that he was un lawfully detained by the Venezuelan government, and he sent a statement of the case to Secretary Fish, in order to obtain some redress. Since his return home

he has learned from Assistant Secretary Hunter that

the American Minister at Caracas was instructed to "remonstrate with the Venezuelan authorities upon the course they pursued." This is the only action taken by the United States in the matter.

Dr. Charles W. Torry is a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., and in the early part of last February he went to the island of Curacoa for the benefit of his health. Upon the list of May he visited Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. Here he was introduced, according to his own story to Guzman Blanco, President of the Venezuelan Republic, who then treated him with courtesy. After staying in that city a sufficient length of time Dr. Torry applied to the authorities for a passport to return to Curacoa. He was to did that they would give him instead a passport to New York via Curacoa Understanding as he did the bitter feeling of President Blanco toward Curacoa Dr. Torry accepted the offer At the same time, Thomas W. Bartram, also a citizen of the United States, applied for a passport to the same destination. The American Minister, to make the arrangement as satisfactory as possible, gave Bartram a regular commission as bearer of despatches to the United States government. The two travellers proceeded to Laguayra, from which point the English steamer was to sail. There they reported to the American Consul, Mr. Henry Kingau, and their passporis were vised by the Venezuelan officer of the port. They were, however, refused tickets to go upon the steamer. At the very last moment the commander of the port gave them permission to get into a small boat and go out to the steamer. Immediately after starting, their bagagae moanwhile remaining behind, they were conveyed to a fort, where they were detained for several hours. Then Blanco, influenced no doubt by the protests of the American Minister, sent an order for their releases and permission to go on board the steamer.

Dr. Torry says the whole cause of the trouble was bis desire to go to Curacoa, for which dependency of Holland the President of Venezuela has a strong distince. Blanco wishes the American Minister at Caracas was instructed to "remonstrate with the Venezuelan authorities upon the

the island some six years ago, and his singular conduct is supposed to be the result of his spite against the

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1876.

No information has been received at the Navy Department in regard to the reported mutiny on board the United States steamer Franklin, at Leghorn, on the 8th inst. On the contrary the department has a despatch from Rear Admiral Borden, on board the Franklin, dated Spezzia, September 8, showing the vessel was at that place instead of at Leghorn. cials of the Navy Department are inclined to doubt the truthfulness of the telegram in the Paris Figaro in regard to the mutiny, as that paper has heretofore published statements affecting the American Navy which were without foundation. The Franklin is under the command of Captain S. R. Franklin, one of the best officers in the service, and the last man under whom a mutiny would occur. The ship is also in excellent condition, and, being under orders to return home, no cause can be assigned for dissatisfaction among the men.

Lieutenant Commander C. J. Train is ordered to duty in the Navigation Department at the Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal.; Passed Assistant Sergeon G. P. Bradley is ordered to the Gettysburg; Mate Samuel Lee is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy; Mate J. H. Brown is detached from the Naval Academy. the truthfulness of the telegram in the Paris Figure in

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

COLLISION OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER PLYMOUTH WITH A BARK AND SERIOUS DAM-AGE-COMMANDER HAXTUN DETACHED FROM THE VANDALIA PENDING AN INVESTIGATION-NAVY YARD ITEMS.

A serious accident happened yesterday to the United States sleep-of-war Plymouth while going to sea from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on her voyage to Philadelphia, where she had been ordered by Secretary Robeson t represent the United States Navy at the Centennial Exhibition. Through some unexplained cause, after geting under way, she ran into a bark anchored in the East River, carrying away her headgear, mizzen topmast, wrenching away her davits on the port side and smashing her boats, besides injuring her bulwarks smashing her coars, oesides injuring her bulwarks badly. After extricating herself she put back to the yard, where she has been ordered to go under immediate repairs. As she has to be docked it will take over three weeks to put ber into a seaworthy condition. The bark with which she collided was also severely damaged, but her name is withheld by the yard officials.

severely damaged, but her name is withheld by the yard officials.

Commander Haxtun, late in command of the United States steamship Vandaha, was yesterday detached from the command of the vessel by an order of the Sceretary of the Navy directed to the commandant of the Navy Yard, Commander Nicholson, severely reprisending Commander Haxtun at the same time for allowing the Vandalia to be made use of as a pleasure vessel while on her trial trip. It appears that while returning to the Navy Yard last week the Vandalia ran into the cob dock with a full head of steam on, carrying away her chain plates and anchors and starting her upper works, besides doing other damage. At the time she had on board a number of ladies and gentlemen, guests of the commander.

There is great activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the number of men having been increased this week to over 300 extra mon. The workshops are now all open and the yard has a busy appearance, a large number of men having been taken on at the oakum mil, calker's department, carpetater's shipwrights and ruggers' lofts. Most of these men will be put to work on the sloop-of-war Trenton, now at Roach's yard receiving her machinery. She will arrive at the yard on Burgsday next. The United States steamer Swatara has arrived at the Navy Yard and has been ordered into the dry dock for immediate repairs. Mr. Waiker, son of Rear Admiral Walker, on duty in the Commodore's office, has been detached, vice J. Bradley ordered in ins place.

Quite a stir has been created at the Navy Yard by the order of Commander Necholson, requiring the commander of the receiving ship and officers in charge of the yard departments to report to him personally from the 11th inst., at his office, every morning at ten o'clock. It is presumed that the Commandant has been obliged to pursue this course, owing to the number of officers absenting themse-ves without leave.

The Swatara and Mayflower are lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Swatara will undergo some slight repairs, she being ordered to be in

days.

The Construction Department at the Brooklyn yard has added about 250 men to its force during the past Week.

The Trenton, now lying at Roach's yard, foot of Eighth street, East River, is expected at the Brooklyn yard during the present week. It is stated that she will take the place of the Franklin as flagship of the European fleet.

DISCIPLINING THE BROOKLYN PO-LICE.

William Bedford a citizen of Brooklyn, fell asleep in front of a Fulton street hotel one morning, about two o'clock, in the latter part of August, and was aroused by some persons, who told him that they had seen him robbed. Bedford feit in his pockets and lound that \$30 had been stolen from him, and he at once informed Patrolman J. G. Grant, who was in the vicinity of the occurrence. That officer declined to believe him or to do anything toward arresting the suspected parties, and he subsequently showed Besford so violently that the latter fell into the gutter. Charges were preferred before the Police Commissioners against officer Grant, who was fined five days' pay and severely reprimanded.

DANGERS TO LIFE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1876.

To the Editor of the Henald:—

My children have had the whooping cough and are

MILITARY RECEPTION.

THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD RECEIVED JERSEY REGIMENTS IN THE COLUMN.

Yesterday afternoon the four battailons and the battery of artillery from the National Guard of the State of Connecticut, under command of Brigadier General William Randel Smith, that had been encamped on Warren Hill, Philadelphia, in camp Israel Putnam, by invitation of the Centennial Commission ers, passed through this city, homeward bound. They broke camp on Warren Hill at four o'clock vesterday morning, struck tents, cleared up the camp ground, had breakfast and were ready to move within three hours. The First battalion, Colonel Hudson, 520 men, left over the Pennsylvania Railroad at eight o'clock A. M., Mr. Samuel Carpenter, the general passengel agent at New York, giving them his care and aid. They arrived at Jersey City promptly on time-fifteen min-utes past eleven o'clock A. M.—by special train, and found special ferrybeats waiting for them. The command crossed the river and stacked arms on Deshrosses street, the right resting or Greenwich street. Fifty minutes later another train brought the Fourth battalion, Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, 691 men, which crossed the river and took position or Canal street, the right resting on Washington street. About an hour after another train arrived promptly with the Second and Third Connecticut battalions, the artillery corps, bands and baggage. They were escorted from Jersey City by the First regiment, New Jersey National Guard, Colonel Ailen, and the Ninth New Jersey National Guard, Colonel Hart, with bands of music and drum corps. These regiments then marched through Canal street to Broadway, where they were formally received by the First brigade, N.G.S.N.Y., Brigadier General William G. Ward, composed of the Fifth, Tweltth, Twenty-second and the Ninth regiments. After the column moved into Broadway the First brigade, under General Ward, formed in line of battle, the right resting on Bleeckel and the left on Canal street. The visiting regiments then passed in review, the New Jorsey and New York infantry presenting arms, colors saluting and banda sounding a welcome, while the cheers of the thousands of speciators rang out on the air. Alter passing, the Connecticus infantry passed from company front into line of battle, and the New Jersey regiments, followed by the First brigade, marched past in column, the same ceremonies being observed. The Connecticus troops then formed into column by companies and took up the line of march through Broadway to Union square, the grand reviewing point, reaching there at twenty-minutes past three P. M. All along Broadway the sidewaks were densely crowded with spectators; nearly every building was decorated with the national colors, and the windows and housetopy occupied by briliantly attired ladies and their escorts, who had been waiting for hours to witness the march. Union square and the Plaza, the cottage in the Park and the numerous hotels were decorated with national flags and the State and city coats of arms. Details of police under the command of inspector McDermott and Captain Steers kept the Plaza free for the movement of the troops, and perfect order was maintained. On the balcony of the cettage were hundreds of ladies, with their escorts, acting Mayor Samuel Lewis, Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, and staff; Alderman Morris, the Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, the heads of the city departments and officers of the National Guard.

Details from the Twenty-second, Twelfth and Fifth regiments, in their elegant uniforms, performed guard duty and escorted the invited guests through the lines. The head of the column moved around Union Park and entered the Plaza free Welfth and Fifth regiments, in their elegant uniforms, performed guard duty and escorted the Plaza free New Exchange, the heads of the column moved around Union Park and entered the Plaza free Welfth and Fifth regiments, in their elegant uni in line of battle, the right resting on Bleecke and the left on Canal street. The visiting regiments

companies, sixteen files front.
Twelfth Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., Colonel Ward, seven companies, tweive files front.
Twenty-second Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., Colonel Porter, eight companies, sixteen files front.
Fifth Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., Colonel Spencer, eight

eight companies, sixteen likes front.

Fifth Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., Colonel Spencer, eight companies, twelve files front.

Brigadier General W. Randel Smith and staff.

Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Colonel Ames, of New London, eight companies, eighteen files front.

Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Colone, H. W. R. Hoyt, of Norwalk, ten companies, is twenty-two files front.

First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Colonel Hudson, of Haritord, eight companies, twenty-two files front.

Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Colonel Hudson, of Haritord, eight companies, twenty-two files front.

Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, Colonel Smith, of Now Haven, eieven companies, twenty files front.

Passing the reviewing point without haling, the march was made up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, and though that street to the East River, where the Connecticut regiments embarked on the steamer C. H. Northam, of the New Haven line, for home. Although the men were very tired they marched in excellent order, frequently drawing forth appliause for their clear, swhighing step and well kept fronts. The Ninth and Twenty-second New York were the recipients of much appliause while passing in review at the Plaza. The Third Connecticut were greeted with a storm of appliause, but salutes wore given only by the Colone, and his staff and the captain at the head of the coloning, although the reviewing point was distinctly marked in the usual style. The Fourth Connecticut passed in the same manner.

The First Connecticut passed in magnificent style, all salutes being given promptly and with grace. Thy step was periect, the only error boing observed whey the left wing marked to the left oblique, while passing the reviewing point and neglecting the usual salute.

The Second Connecticut, with a large band, drum corpanie bugle corps, exhibited some splendid roarching and graceful. well-limed salutes evoking round alter

The Second Connecticut, with a large band, drum corps and bugle corps, exhibited some splendid marching and graceful, well-timed saintes, evoking round after round of enthusiastic applicase from the thousands of lookers on. The spectators then dispersed, everyone complimenting the Connecticut boys on their fine appearance and wishing them a pleasant voyage home.

THE PARKS AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Commissioners of the Park Department were much discomitted yesterday at the action of the managers of the parade in deciding to hold the military review at Union square without giving them previous notice. This they complain is a general omission on such occasions, although they have repeatedly called attention to the rules respecting parades, which require twenty-lour hours, notice to be given to the department. These rules, if compiled with, would also work to the advantage of the soldiers, as the Park Commissioners would then be able to send a sufficient force of police on the grounds to keep order.

WAS M'GRATH MURDERED?

A SHOCKING PICTURE OF DOMESTIC IN-FELICITY-DEATH STRUGGLE BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.

The inquest in the case of Thomas McGrath, who No. 388 Montgomery street, Jersey City, was not con-cluded until one o'clock yesterday morning. The evidence revealed a shocking case of domestic trouble, The chief witness, Mrs. McGrath, the wife of deceased. who has been in the Charity Hospital from injuries received at the hands of her husband in the death struggie, Coroner Gannon had conveyed from the hos

pital and she told the following story:

"I prepared Mr. McGrath's supper, and was in bed when he came bome; he woke me and commenced to talk to me; I told him I wanted to sleep and not talk; I sat up in bed, and told him that if he did not let me alone I would leave; he began to laugh and I got out of the bed, and in deing so my foot caught in the mosquite net and tore it, when he caught it and threw it in the corner of the room; he never spoke a word, but caught me in his arrans and tried to drag me to the window; I got away from him, when he seized something and knocked me down with it; I afterward found out that it was the gun that he had; I screamed and begged him not to kill me, and the children commenced to cry; I put out my hand to save my head, and the blow from the gun broke it; he then fan out into the bedroom and dropped the gun, and that is the last I saw of him until I saw him on the stretcher at the hospital; I lett his supper ready for him when I went to bed; could not tell the exact time of right; he did not appear to be angry when he came of right; he did not appear to be angry when he came of right; he did not appear to be angry when he came of the sun and ma'e no threats; I got away from him in the front room, but he picked up the gun and knocked me down; he beat me about five weeks before, and lifted the gun over me and said I was lucky that I did not get it; we did not live very peaceably for the last few months. She demied the statement of the police officers that she said that she did not care how he go_out of the window, or if he should die. She declared that she knew nothing as to how he came to get out of the window, to the best of her knowledge he did not fall out of the window, to the best of her knowledge he did not fall out of the window, to the best of her knowledge he did not fall out of the window, to the best of her knowledge he did not fall out of the window, to the hest of her knowledge he did not fall out of the window; to the hest of her knowledge he did not fall out of th

RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. Simeon E. Church and other gentlemen are annoanced to speak at Temperance Hall, Nos. 76 and 79 Variet street, on next Saturday ovening, on the advan-